

Summaries

Makarenko V.P. – Orthodox Consensus or Searching Criticism: on the Path to Theory of Paradise Lost.

Keywords: normativism and descriptivism in social science, state ambivalence, imperial tendencies of sociological theories, modern theories of capitalism, acceleration of history.

Abstract: The article discusses various aspects of the sentence ‘knowledge is power’. The author points out that the sense of this motto lies in substantiation of the fundamental thesis about knowledge as human instrument of domination over nature. Therefore, two settings as a base of social sciences are considered: the cognitive and the normative. The first authorizes the education and enlightenment through knowledge. The second substantiates the progress also by knowledge. The author argues that the power means control of universal access to knowledge and consumption of products of civilizational dynamics. These key points are illustrated on the basis of analysis of contemporary social knowledge.

Collins R. – Technological Displacement and Capitalist Crises: Escapes and Dead Ends.

Keywords: multiple paradigms, stripped-down version of Marxism, second wave of technological displacement, theory of revolution, anti-capitalist revolution.

Abstract: The author of the article, a known contemporary sociologist, proceeds from the trends that will complicate the future: ecological crisis, aging populations, explosion of medical costs, educational credential inflation, huge intercontinental migrations, ethnic and religious conflict and violence, new gender and sexual preference conflicts. In this context, the concept of technological displacement is developed in the article. The author keeps the focus on the point: how will the foregoing processes affect the technological displacement crisis? Some of them will exacerbate it; some of them add pressures for state breakdown and thus raise the chances of revolutions. Today there is not any well-reasoned theory to suggest that we will evade the technological displacement crisis of 21st century. In author’s opinion, the technocratic utopia and politics based on such a view are whatever the case wrong. The lineage from Marx, Weber, Durkheim, and Simmel, and their further continuation by Skocpol, Tilly, Mann and many others, – such is the conclusion – has given us a more hard-nosed, realistic way of seeing the world.

Obolonsky A.V. – Geopolitics as an Immoral Form of False Consciousness and Civilizational Alternatives.

Keywords: political anti-machiavellianism, machiavellianism’s renaissance in Russia, ‘the learned clerks’, political cynicism, political mysticism, system-centrism, person-centrism.

Abstract: The author points out that the main goal of modern Russian geopolitics is to construct an opposition between mythology of cultural predestination and the scientific knowledge. The basic idea of Russian geopolitics is to show that concept of ‘special civilization’ determines ‘special path’ and ‘special democracy’ in Russia. Such practice, in the author’s opinion, became a common way to justify the firmness of authoritarian regimes. This is an ideologically biased geopolitical speculation developed in the interests of certain social groups. Its imposition is intended to ‘consecrate’ the

political regime formed in the 2000's in Russia, with its 'power vertical' and paternalism. The author is convinced that the Russia's liberals accept the same myth and strengthen it. The source of geopolitical arbitrariness, the author maintains, lies in the bosses who privatized state power for the sake of selfish anti-national interests.

Oleinik A.N. – The Russian Power: Construction of an Ideal Type.

Keywords: Russian power, authority, coercion, manipulation, legitimization, trust, patrimonialism, imposition of will.

Abstract: The task of theoretical understanding of Russian power is difficult. Investigation of specific country events can be built in the logic of mutually exclusive approaches: emic or etic. When choosing emic-approach, the researcher relies on the categories and concepts used by the people who studied them in everyday life, so the researcher speaks their language. From this point of view, Russian power is unique. Etic-approach involves the use of universal categories and principles deprived of national specificity. From this perspective, the Russian power can not exist. The author shows that investigations of Russian power are characterized by deep differences between the two approaches. The article outlines a compromise that avoids the extremes of these approaches. *For this* reason, the author puts the key elements of the power structure at the forefront. It is about power relations typical of Russian power.

Potseluev S.P. – Dialogue of Past and Present in Constructions of Civil Nation.

Keywords: nation building, civic nation, national dialogue, imaginary dialogue, national memory, displacement of social power.

Abstract: Because of multiethnic nature of Russia, the construction of unified nation on its territory, according to the author, can only be civil rather than ethnic project. The article discusses the civil version of the national constructivism, which is free from the extremes of liberalism and ethnic nationalism in the interpretation of national identity. The author considers the aspect of nation building as a symbolic dialogue of the past, present, and future of national community. A dialogical interpretation of nation is in opposition to C. Schmitt's concept of the politics as antagonistic struggle between 'friends' and 'enemies'. The author maintains that the link between the political and the public (in sense of H. Arendt) is a methodological basis of the concept of civil nation building. Proceeding from the concept of nation as an imagined community, proposed by B. Anderson, the author talks about the nation as 'imaginary dialogue'. In this regard, the national memory is considered as a dialogue process.

Kravtzov N.A. – The Michel Villey's Legal Philosophy. (ch. III).

Keywords: objective and subjective right, theory and philosophy of law, crisis of sources of law, consensualism of imperative model of legal norms, legal anti-modernism.

Abstract: The author provides a critique of the conception developed by Michel Wille as one of the major European philosophers of law in the 20th century. Although M.Wille's views are shared by many representatives of modern European legal thought, his teaching is still ignored by Russian scientists. It is shown in the article that Ville's conception completes the history of legal anti-modernism and thus is a new interpretation of values of the legal classics. This conception, in author's opinion, contains an original attempt to explain the spiritual roots of European legal understanding, thereby Ville's theory offers an alternative to modern normativism. The author believes that exactly in Russia Wille's theory has a great perspective.

Subbotin A.I. – The Phenomenon of Intellectual Stagnation and the Future of Russian Politics.

Keywords: seven sins of domestic philosophizing, (non-)thinking Russia, intelligentsia, anti-theoretical consensus, R.Collins's sociology.

Abstract: Paper consists of two parts. The first describes the discussion that took place within the 2nd round of the Second Summer School «Political Conceptology»: Theoretical and Methodological Foundations, Institutional and Symbolic Aspects of Social Science» (1-2 September, 2009, Exhibition Hall at the Don State Public Library, Rostov-on-Don). In the second part, the author offers an original comment to an issue: how could the Russian philosophy, sociology and political science get out of the intellectual stupor?

Rozov N.S. – The Return of Political Economy, or the Need for Historical Macro-Sociology?

Keywords: marxism, capitalism, world-system analysis, global crisis, historical macrosociology.

Abstract: The article contains the author's observations about the presentations and discussions at the conference «The Return of Political Economy: Analysis of the Possible Parameters of the World after the Crisis» (Moscow Polytechnic Museum, 11-12 September, 2009). The author shows that the conference had a lot of diverse and bright moments, but a resolute and reliable return of political economy did not take place there. Nevertheless, one, little known in Russia, science was present at the conference, namely a historical macrosociology aimed at identifying and studying of combined effect of political, economic, social and cultural regularities. She clearly penetrated the most significant papers, and the references to relationship of these regularities were present in the majority of conference speeches and comments.

Makarenko V.P. – The Techno-Jacobians Giving Help

Keywords: scientific and technological revolution, cooperation between science and the gendarmerie, scientific bureaucracy, Soviet atomic project.

Abstract: The author raises the question: 'who' is the Soviet-Russia state - a 'revolutionarist' or 'counter-revolutionarist'? A historical and factual material to answer this question, according to the author, gives us D.Holloway's book «Stalin and the Bomb: The Soviet Union and Atomic Energy 1939-1956» (Novosibirsk, 1997). The article discusses three topics: science and the gendarmerie; the context of Soviet policy; specificity of management apparatus of atomic project. The author criticizes the D. Holloway's conception and offers an alternative cognitive model.